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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

## CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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SUBJECT	Feliks Dzierzynski Military Political Academy in Warsaw	DATE DISTR.	31 MAR 1959
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SOURCE EVALUATIONS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

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1. A report containing information on the Feliks Dzierzynski Military Political Academy in Warsaw. The following is included: a pinpoint location and detailed description of the academy, the organizational structure, scope of instruction, schedules, information relating to the staff and faculty, and a general picture of the daily life and morale of the students.

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# INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

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11 March 1959

THE MILITARY POLITICAL ACADEMY "FELIKS DZIERZYNSKI" IN WARSAW, POLAND (C)

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Summary : This report contains information concerning the Military Political Academy in WARSAW. It includes the pinpoint location and detailed description of the academy as well as its organizational structure and mission. In addition, it contains the scope of instruction, the schedules, information relating to the staff and faculty, and a general picture of students' daily life and morale. 25X1

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## THE MILITARY POLITICAL ACADEMY "FELIKS DZIERZYNSKI" IN WARSAW, POLAND (C)

Introduction

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Listed below are names and geographic coordinates and UTM coordinates of locations used throughout this report. Coordinates are not shown for well-known locations.

<u>Name</u>	<u>Geographic</u>	<u>UTM</u>
BIALA WYZNA	N49-37, E20-58	DA-9796
DUSZNIKI ZDROJ (BAD REINERZ)	N50-24, E16-24	XR-0085
KAZUN	N52-24, E20-40	DD-7807
MINSK MAZOWIECKI	N52-13, E21-34	EC-3882
RENNERTOW	N52-15, E21-10	EC-1191

1. Location, General Description, and Brief History

Until February 1956, the academy was located at ulica Krakowskie Przedmiescie Nr 13, in WARSAW, in the building which at one time was the Hotel Europa. It was located directly across the street from the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army (Glewny Zarzad Polityczny Wojska Polskiego - GZP). (See Annex A, Figure 1 for pinpoint location.)

In February 1956, the academy was moved to Ulica Opaczewska Nr 2, where formerly was housed the General Staff Academy (Akademia Sztabu Generalnego). (See Annex A, Figure 2 for pinpoint location.) For a description of the building and facilities as well as floor plans, see Annexes B and C.

The Feliks Dzierzynski Military Political Academy came into being in 1951 by order of the Polish National Council (Rada Narodowa) for the further education of Polish political officers. The academy's first commandant was a Soviet officer, Col BIELOUS (fnu). Later another Soviet officer, Col STANKIEWICZ (fnu), was the commandant of the academy for a short while. From October 1954 until October 1956, the commandant was Col Jan HOFMAN. In October 1956, Brig Gen Adam UZIEMBLO became the commandant.<sup>1</sup>

2. Subordination and Mission

The academy was directly subordinate to the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army. The administration controlled all activities and established the general trend of studies at the academy.

The mission of the academy was the education and indoctrination of political officers to a suitable degree of political stability for use in the military. The academy was created because the over-all political knowledge of the Polish political officer was very poor, making him an inefficient political educator of the members of the Polish Armed Forces. Therefore, the specific mission of the academy was to educate capable political and propaganda instructors for military units and schools as well as efficient deputy commanders of units, in charge of political affairs.

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**3. Staff and Faculty**

The Staff controlled and coordinated all activities at the school. The Commandant was the Chief of Staff and was aided by three deputy commandants. (See Annex D for chart showing organisational structure of the academy.) The cadre consisted of approximately 100 officers and approximately the same number of enlisted personnel.

**a. Commandant**

The commandant was the chief of the academy. Both the cadre and the students were subordinate to him. He was responsible for order and discipline, the realization of the educational program, and the political-moral attitude of all personnel at the school.

**b. Deputy Commandant In Charge of Political Affairs**

The Deputy Commandant in Charge of Political Affairs was subordinate directly to the commandant and was in charge of all political affairs and functions at the school. Besides being responsible for the political-moral attitude and political education of the students, he also issued guiding principles regarding party organisation. Finally, he ratified all resolutions of the academy's Party Commission.

The following offices were responsible to him:

**(1) The Assistant Director of Party Organization and Activities**

The Assistant Director of Party Organization and Activities directed and issued guiding principles of all party activities and confirmed all party work plans.

**(2) Secretary of the Party Commission**

The Secretary of the Party Commission supervised adherence to party discipline and called party meetings when he deemed them necessary.

**(3) Party Membership and Activities Recorder**

The Party Membership and Activities Recorder recorded all party activities and kept current files and semi-classified documentation on all party members and candidates at the academy.

**(4) Culture Officer**

The Culture Officer directed the cultural life of cadre and students. He was the Club Officer who was responsible for the organization of cultural shows, dances, and films at the academy.

**c. Deputy Commandant In Charge of Education**

The Deputy Commandant in Charge of Education was subordinate directly to the commandant. He issued guiding principles for the realization of the educational program of the students.

The following departments were responsible to him:

**(1) Education and Planning Department**

This department planned all educational phases as directed by a master education plan prescribed by the Main Political Administration of

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the Polish Army. This department was not responsible for the subjects concerning military tactics. The department also kept current files of students' grades and progress at the academy.

(2) Instructors and Instructional Department

This department was responsible for all instructors, as well as methods of instruction at the academy, with the exception of those who taught general military tactics.

d. Deputy Commandant In Charge of Line Matters

The Deputy Commandant in Charge of Line Matters was directly subordinate to the commandant and was responsible for the education of the students in military tactics, as well as discipline and order during these classes. He was also responsible for the instructors who taught these subjects.

The following department, supporting unit, and sections were also subordinate to him:

(1) General Military Tactics Department

This department was responsible for the actual instruction in military tactics as prescribed by a master program and regulation issued by the Main Inspectorate of Military Training of the Ministry of National Defense (Główny Inspektorat Wysszkolenia Bojowego Ministerstwa Obrony Narodowej). This department also kept current files of students' grades and progress in these subjects.

(2) Guard and Service Company

This unit furnished service troops for the academy to work in the heating plant, print shop, ordnance shop, supply room, and for general housekeeping chores. It also furnished troops for guard duty at the installation.

(3) Administrative Section

This section handled all administrative matters concerned with the academy's functioning.

(4) Ordnance Section

This section was responsible for the maintenance and storage of weapons and equipment, as well as for the issue and receipt of these weapons and equipment. [redacted] the following is a list of arms and equipment which he had seen in the ordnance section:

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- 12.7 mm Heavy Machinegun DSHK M-1938
- 7.62 mm Maxim Heavy Machinegun M-1910
- 7.62 mm Goryunov Heavy Machinegun M-1943
- 7.62 mm DP Light Machinegun
- 7.62 mm Sudayev Submachinegun M-1943 (PPS)
- 7.62 mm Shpagin Submachinegun M-1941 (PPSh)
- 7.62 mm Tokarev Pistol M-1933 (TT-33)

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7.62 mm KBK Carbine

7.62 mm Unserviceable KBK Carbines (for drill purposes only)

F-1 Defensive Hand Grenades

82 mm Mortar M-1941

Pyrotechnic Rocket Flares

Live and Blank Ammunition

Gas Mask P-GAS type; the contents of the canister were classified secret.

## (5) Finance Section

This section handled all financial matters which concerned the academy. It also was the pay section for the cadre and students at the academy.

## e. School Quartermaster

The School Quartermaster was subordinate to the Deputy Commandant in Charge of Line Affairs. He was responsible for the supply, medical, and transportation support of the school.

The following sections were responsible to the Quartermaster:

## (1) Clothing Section

This section was responsible for the issue of clothing for all personnel attached to the academy.

## (2) Mess Section

This section was responsible for the messing of academy personnel and storage of Class I supplies.

## (3) Transportation Section

This section supplied transportation facilities for the academy. [redacted] the following vehicles in the area of the academy's garage: approximately 15 Warszawa-type sedans, approximately 10 Lublin and ZIS-150 type trucks, and approximately 2 GAZ-63 type trucks.

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## (4) Medical Section

This section was responsible for the health and well-being of the students and the cadre at the academy.

## (5) Officers' Club

This club catered to all officer personnel during off-duty hours.

## f. Personnel Department

This department was directly subordinate to the school commandant. It kept up-to-date files and records of all cadre and student personnel.

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**g. Individuals Occupying Specific Positions<sup>2</sup>**

Brig Gen Adam UZIEMBLO	Academy Commandant
Lt Col ZIELINSKI, (fnu)	Assistant Director of Party Organization and Activities
* Maj KOWALSKI, (fnu)	Chief of the Administrative Section
Lt Col TURANSKI, (fnu)	Chief of the Education and Planning Department
Col ZATORSKI, (fnu)	Chief of Instruction Concerning Polish Politics and History
* Col HALICZ, (fnu)	Polish Politics and History Instructor
Lt Col LEIWAN, (fnu)	Polish Politics and History Instructor
* Col PAWLOWSKI, (fnu)	Instructor in the History of the Polish Workers' Movement
Maj LEWANDOWSKI, (fnu)	Polish Politics and History Instructor
* Col Michal PIRKO	Chief of Instruction Concerned with the Influence of Communism on World History
* Maj WARTOS, (fnu)	Instructor of Communist Influence on World History
* Lt Col PARUCKI, (fnu)	Chief of Geopolitics Instruction
* Lt Col ZEBROWSKI, (fnu)	Geopolitics Instructor
* Lt Col IENCZOWSKI, (fnu)	Geopolitics Instructor
* Lt Col GESEK, (fnu)	Chief of Instruction in Marxist Principles
* Lt Col ZYMIELSZTAIN, (fnu)	Instructor of Marxism
* Lt Col BONDZIUL, (fnu)	Instructor of Marxism
* Lt Col MICHTA, (fnu)	Chief of Instruction in Party Work
* Maj DWORNIK, (fnu)	Chief of Instruction in Political Economics
* Lt Col OCHOCKI, (fnu)	Chief of Instruction in Political Philosophy
* Lt Col MODLINGER, (fnu)	Chief of Civil Law Instruction
* Maj WAIS, (fnu)	Artillery Instructor
* Capt KOWALSKI, (fnu)	Instructor of General Military Tactics
* 1st Lt IOZINSKI, (fnu)	Topography Instructor
Mr RUTKOWSKI, (fnu)	Chief of Instruction of Political Literature and Languages
Mrs KEPERYNSKA, (fnu)	Political Literature Instructor
Mrs FELDMANOWA, (fnu)	Russian Language Instructor
Mrs KWOCZYNSKA, (fnu)	Polish Grammar Instructor

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#### 4. Courses

The academy taught three courses which were attended by officers of the Polish Armed Forces. Basically all courses consisted of the same subjects, with the exception of the civil law course,

The main course at the academy was the academic course, which lasted 5 years. This course was usually prefaced by a 1-year preparatory course. The third course at the school was a 1-year advance course for political officers.

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##### a. Purpose

All courses at the academy with the exception of the subjects on military tactics were taught for the purpose of broadening mentally the political horizons of the students as well as completely convincing them of the aims of the battles of the working class for a socialistic organization, stressing the point that the working classes had a right to rule since the history of society was a constant clash of classes and that Communism would rule the world in the end. They were shown the comparison of Communism and capitalism, which brought to light that Communism was a true picture of humanitarianism and progress. The fact that progress always succeeded was sure proof that Communism would also succeed. The students educated in this manner were to indoctrinate all military personnel in the same manner.

##### b. Prerequisites

In order for an officer to be accepted as a candidate for attendance, he could not be over 35 years of age, he had to possess prior political training, he had to be on active duty as an officer for at least 2 years, he had to have an unblemished service and Party record, and finally, he had to have had at least 9 years of civilian education.

##### c. Selection of Students

The selection of students was made by a military Party commission at Military District level. This selection was then reviewed by a board at the Military Political Academy and finally approved by the Minister of National Defense through the issuance of special orders.

##### d. Number of Students

Not counting the advance political course students, there were approximately 420 students at the academy.

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##### e. Grades

Daily grades were noted by individual instructors during the course of classes. However, the most important grades were those received during the semi-yearly and yearly examinations. All grades were turned in to the Education and Planning Department, which consolidated the grades and established an average for each student.

#### 5. Student Body

##### a. Processing Procedure

Prior to reporting to the academy the student candidates took an entrance examination and an aptitude test. They also had to take a cursory physical examination at their home base. The findings were forwarded to the

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academy for processing. The academy notified the student of his acceptance and gave him a reporting date, which was usually 30 September. All students reported to and registered with the chief of the academic course. Later they were assigned sleeping quarters and issued school supplies. The first day was spent indoctrinating the students with school rules and regulations as well as with daily routine and class schedules. Regular class work began on the second day after the candidates' arrival.

#### b. Organization of Student Groups and Commanders

Cycle or course commanders were members of the permanent cadre and were responsible for their individual cycles. The students of each cycle were divided into 4 groups of approximately 25 persons. Commanders of groups were usually the senior ranking officers of each group.

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#### c. Control of Students

The classroom instructors controlled the students only in the realm of studies, class work, and homework. The commandant and his deputies spot-checked classes while they were in session. The group and cycle commanders were responsible for the personal behavior of the students outside of the classrooms. There were many classroom incidents involving students who were caught sleeping or reading daily newspapers during instruction. These offenders were usually called into responsible departments, where they were verbally reprimanded.

### 6. Subjects Taught

#### a. Political

Polish Politics and History, including the History of the Polish Workers' Movement.

The Influence of Communism on World History

Political Economy

Political Literature

Marxism

Geopolitics

Party Work

Political Philosophy

Russian Language

Polish Grammar

These subjects were taught as prescribed by regulations of the Main Political Administration of the Polish Army. Reference materials in the form of books and brochures could be obtained by the students from the academy's library. Twenty percent of the time was allocated for the study of Marxism.

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**b. General Military Subjects****Fighting Tactics of the Infantry from Battalion to Division Level****Artillery****Armor****Signal****Engineers****Chemical****Quartermaster****Topography****Weapons and Equipment Familiarization****Drill****Organization of the Polish, American, and British Armies**

Besides the above-mentioned subjects, which were taught in the classroom, the students visited the Military Technical Academy (Wojskowa Akademia Techniczna), located west of WARSAW at UTM DC-935905, where they were instructed on atomic warfare. They were also taken to an unidentified chemical school in REMBERTOW, where they saw demonstrations of different unidentified types of flame throwers as well as a demonstration of different unidentified engineer equipment at an unidentified engineer unit in KAZUN. The military subjects were taught as prescribed by regulations of the Main Inspectorate of Military Training of the Ministry of National Defense. Weapons and equipment which were utilized as training aids in the classroom were drawn from the academy's ordnance section. Books and scripts used as aids in this training were requisitioned daily from the academy's classified library. All reading material had to be signed for, and the signee was issued a receipt. The receipt was picked up upon turn in of the requisitioned paraphernalia. Under no circumstances were classified publications allowed to be kept out overnight. Forty percent of the time was allocated for the study of general military tactics.

**c. Daily Schedule**

0600	Reveille
0605 - 0620	Physical Training in the Academy's Alert Area
0620 - 0700	Personal Toilet and Area Police
0700 - 0730	Breakfast
0735 - 0755	Morning Rollcall
0800 - 1400	Classes; each class lasted for 50 minutes
1400 - 1500	Dinner
1500 - 1600	Afternoon Break
1600 - 1900	Supervised Study Period

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1900 - 1930	Supper
1930 - 2155	Free Time
2200	Taps

Saturday's schedule ended at 1400 hours. The students were at liberty until 0730 hours Monday morning.

## 7. Morale

### a. Quarters

All students attending the academy with the exception of those who lived in WARSAW were billeted on the academy's premises. The rooms, depending on size, slept from two to four students each.

### b. Messing Facilities

The students as well as the cadre were fed on the academy's premises. The students and cadre had separate dining rooms. They were seated four to a table. The dinnerware was in very poor condition. The food was prepared in the kitchen located on the floor below the dining rooms. All prepared food was transported to the dining rooms by a dumb-waiter. Civilian personnel waited on tables and cleaned the dining rooms after meals.

### c. Food Quality and Quantity

The quantity of food was sufficient. However, the variety and method of preparation left much to be desired. Since the students and cadre were charged for their meals from their basic food allowance, they often complained that they were being cheated.

### d. Recreational Facilities

There was a movie theater on the premises of the academy. The feature films were changed twice a week. Other recreational facilities consisted of a billiard room with four American billiard tables, a game room with three ping-pong tables, a reading room with newspapers and magazines (no pro-western reading materials) and a bridge and chess room. There were occasionally dances held in the Officers' Club; however, very few students attended these affairs because the cadre had a tendency to count how many vodkas each student drank so they could later give the student in question a lecture on morals. This was usually done by those members of the cadre who were the heaviest drinkers.

### e. Passes and Leaves

Aside from normal weekday and week-end passes, the students could get two-and-three-day passes from time to time to visit their families. These passes could only be gotten if the student's work was satisfactory. The students had a month's leave in September after final exams and 14 days leave in February after the mid-term exams.

### f. Medical Care

The academy had its own medical facilities and staff on the premises. The medical staff consisted of two doctors (general practitioners), a stomatologist, and a surgeon. All had the rank of captain in the Medical Corps. There were also two civilian female nurses, who aided the doctors in their examinations and took care of the more trivial matters in the dispensary. In cases of a more serious illness the patient was taken to an unidentified military hospital in WARSAW. All students who wished to go to sick call did so after the morning rollcall.

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**g. Inspections**

Inspections were often made by a so-called commission, which was appointed by the commandant. There were also daily inspections by cycle commanders. They usually checked on student discipline, daily routine, area police, and personal lockers.

Daily inspections were made during morning rollcall, when the students were checked by the cycle commanders for correct class schedules, proper uniforms, and cleanliness. Those found guilty of violations were reprimanded before the student group. The cycle commanders personally supervised the daily study periods from 1600 to 1900 hours.

**h. Over-all Estimate of Students' Morale**

In the beginning of the new course the students were very eager to study and learn. Most had believed that the academy-level studies would give them a higher education. After a while it was obvious that this academy did not even give a person a high school education, not to mention anything higher. This caused the students to lose interest in studies.

The relationship between the students and cadre was very poor. On many occasions the instructors reprimanded senior grade officers in the midst of junior grade personnel. The over-all attitude of the average instructor toward the students was degrading. The students were told they could speak and think only as their instructors and textbooks designated. Reprimands of all students were on the daily agenda.

While the students were in the classrooms during the day, designated cadre personnel went into the students' quarters and systematically shook down all clothing and baggage for concealed weapons and anti-regime reading materials. The concealment of these shake-downs was never attempted. Students who returned to their quarters after classes found obvious signs of disorder in their personal gear. All this extra-curricular harassment brought on an atmosphere of dissatisfaction among the students. Many purposely began to lag behind in their studies so they would be dismissed from the academy. Others complained of nervous conditions or poor health due to studies and requested voluntary release from studies. Some went so far as to openly argue political doctrines in classrooms, knowing they would be reprimanded and reassigned to out-of-the-way regions in the provinces with military units.

**8. Examination Procedures****a. Academic Testing and Examination Procedures**

The yearly and semi-annual exams were preceded by 2 weeks of review and preparation. This was the case in both political and military subjects. All examinations were oral. Prior to the actual examinations each student picked a card from a box which had three questions pertaining to the subjects he studied during the year. The student was given 15 minutes to prepare his answers, after which he had to recite them to the examining commission composed of members of the cadre. If the members of the commission were not satisfied with the answers, they were at liberty to add as many questions as they felt were necessary to reach a conclusive decision.

**b. Minimum Requirements for Successful Completion of Course**

Students who received satisfactory evaluations of all questions asked by the commission in all subjects were

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considered to have successfully completed their examinations. Those who received unsatisfactory evaluations in at least two subjects were directed for re-examination, in the subjects failed, on the following day. The re-examination consisted of the same questions which the student failed to answer correctly on the previous examination.

c. Dismissal of Students for Failure to Meet School Standards

Those students who failed to meet the scholastic requirements, failed the examinations, or showed no interest in the academy were usually transferred from the school to serve with unidentified military units after the school commandant had made a request through official channels from the Minister of National Defense for the transfer of the individual or individuals concerned.

9. Assignment of Graduates

All students who successfully graduated from the academy, but who did not have a high school education, were automatically assigned to the High School Education Center for Officers i/a L. Warynski (Ośrodek Szkolenia Ogólnego Oficerów) in ŁÓDŹ. There they would receive their high school diplomas after a year of studies. Upon successful completion of the course at the academy, the officers were usually advanced one grade in rank. After completion of the year's studies at the Center, they would be assigned to all type military units, where they would occupy the slots of deputy regimental commanders, propaganda instructors, political instructors at officers' schools, as well as positions with different level military political administrations.

Comments

1. An article regarding the Feliks Dzierzynski Military Political Academy published in the military newspaper "Zolniers Wolnosci" on page 1, Nr 41 (2686) dated Tuesday 17 February 1959 listed the academy commandant as \* Brig Gen Josef URBANOWICZ.

2. For personality sketches of the officers with asterisks before their names, [redacted] "Polish Officer Personalities," which was based on information given [redacted]

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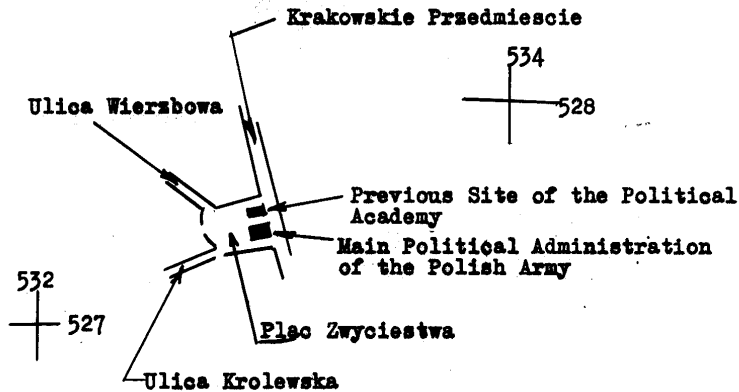
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**Annex A**

**LOCATION OF THE MILITARY POLITICAL ACADEMY AND THE MAIN  
POLITICAL ADMINISTRATION BUILDING OF THE POLISH ARMY IN WARSAW**

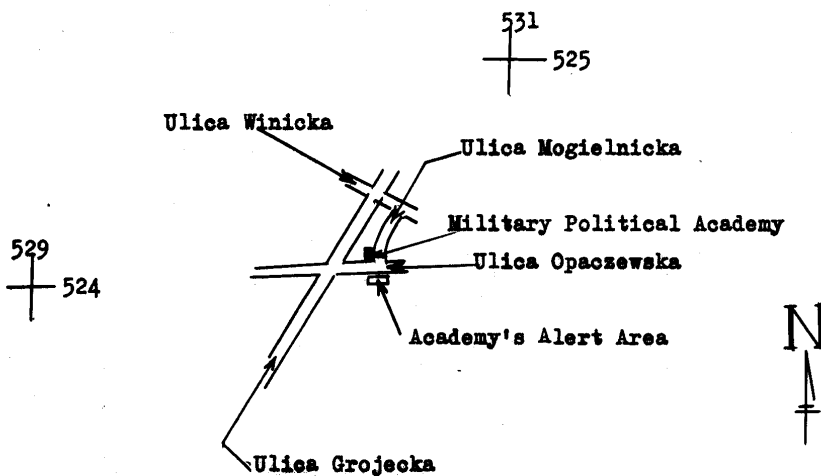
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**Figure 1**



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**Figure 2**



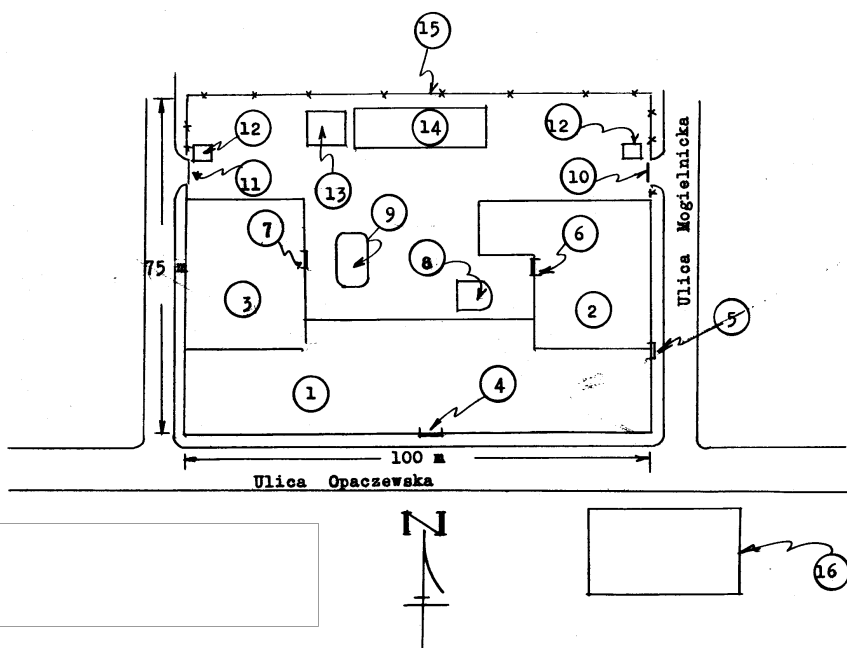
**Map Reference: WARSAW Town Plan 1:25,000**

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Annex B

SKETCH OF THE LAYOUT OF THE MILITARY POLITICAL ACADEMY IN WARSAW



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**Legend to Annex B**

**Note:** The entire building with wings was a single structure constructed of red brick with a white stucco finish.

1. Main building section, three-stories high, with a flat roof.
2. East wing, five-stories high, with a flat roof.
3. West wing, five-stories high, with a flat roof.
4. Main entrance, was blocked and not in use.
5. Side entrance, only entrance from the street.
6. East wing entrance from the courtyard.
7. West wing entrance from the courtyard.
8. Coal supply for heating plant.
9. A WW II relic, an old Polish PO-2 aircraft, painted completely white.
10. Steel gate, east side entrance into courtyard, 3 x 2.5 m.
11. Steel gate, west side entrance into courtyard, 3 x 2.5 m.
12. Guard building, manned 24 hours a day, constructed of red brick, with slanted red-tile roof, 3 x 3 x 2.5 m.
13. Supply building, two-stories high, constructed of red brick, with a slanted red-tile roof, 15 x 10 x 8 m.
14. Vehicle garage, one-story high, constructed of red brick, with a flat roof, 30 x 10 m.
15. Wire mesh fence topped with barbed wire strands 3 m high.
16. Academy alert area.

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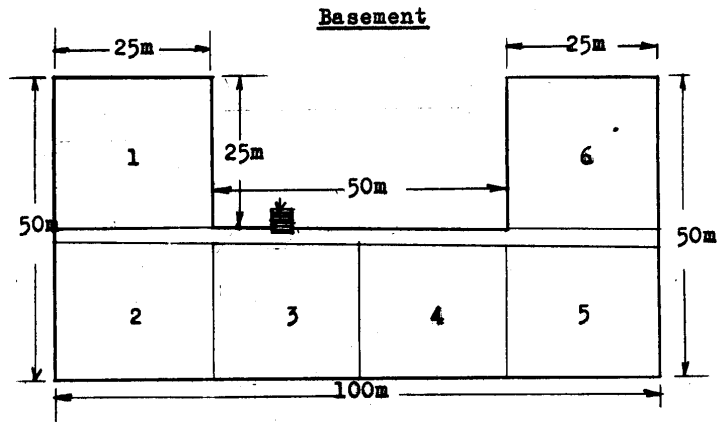
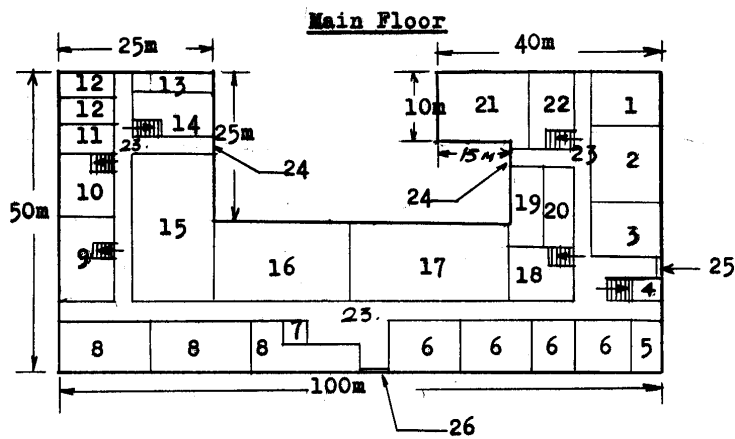
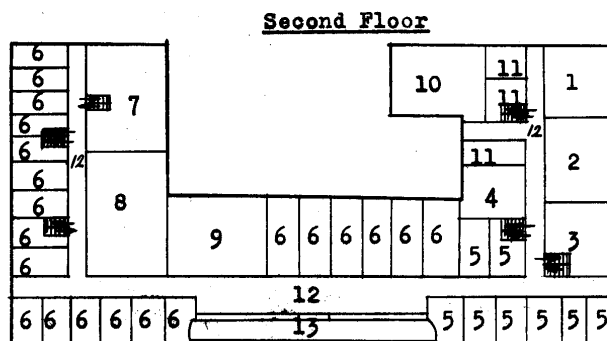
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**Annex C****SKETCHES OF FLOOR PLANS OF THE MILITARY POLITICAL ACADEMY  
IN WARSAW**

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**Figure 1****Figure 2****Figure 3**

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The diagram shows a 10x10 grid with numbers and arrows indicating a path from 1 to 10. The path starts at 1 (top right), goes left to 2, then down to 3, then left to 4, then down to 5, then left to 6, then down to 7, then left to 8, then down to 9, and finally left to 10 (bottom left). The numbers 1 through 10 are placed in the grid cells, and the arrows show the sequence of moves.

\_\_\_\_\_

The diagram illustrates the layout of a building with two wings. The left wing is 25m wide and 30m high, with a central corridor 3m wide. The right wing is 40m wide and 20m high, with a central corridor 3m wide. The wings are connected by a dashed line, indicating a break in the scale or a continuation of the layout.

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The diagram illustrates the mapping of a 2D grid to a 1D array. The 2D grid on the left has 6 rows and 2 columns. The 1D array on the right has 12 elements. A dashed line connects the 2D grid to the 1D array, illustrating the row-major traversal order.

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Legend to Annex CBasement (Figure 1)

1. Unidentified area
2. Printing shop
3. Ordnance room
4. Storage room
5. Storage room
6. Heating plant

Main Floor (Figure 2)

1. Office of the School Quartermaster
2. Casino office
3. Administrative office
4. Office of the OD
5. Warsaw Post Office Nr 59
6. Political Affairs Offices
7. Newsstand
8. Unidentified offices
9. Cadre officers' casino
10. Students' casino
11. Dental clinic
12. Medical consultation rooms
13. Dispensary
14. Ward room
15. Kitchen
16. Classified library
17. Theater
18. Billiard room
19. Game room
20. Reading room
21. Library
22. Shoe repair shop
23. Corridors
24. Entrances from courtyard
25. Street entrance
26. Blocked entrance

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Continuation of legend to Annex CSecond Floor (Figure 3)

1. Office of the Deputy Commandant In Charge of Line Affairs
2. Office of the Commandant
3. Office of the Deputy Commandant In Charge of Political Affairs
4. Office of the Deputy Commandant In Charge of Education
5. Instructors' offices
6. Cadre and students' quarters
7. Students' dining room
8. Cadre dining room
9. Bridge and chess room
10. Instruction hall
11. Unidentified offices
12. Corridors
13. Balcony

Third Floor (Figure 4)

1. Classrooms
2. Instructors' offices
3. Students' quarters
4. Instruction hall
5. Corridors
6. Balcony

Fourth and Fifth Floors (Figures 5 and 6)

1. General military tactics classrooms
2. Students' quarters
3. Corridors

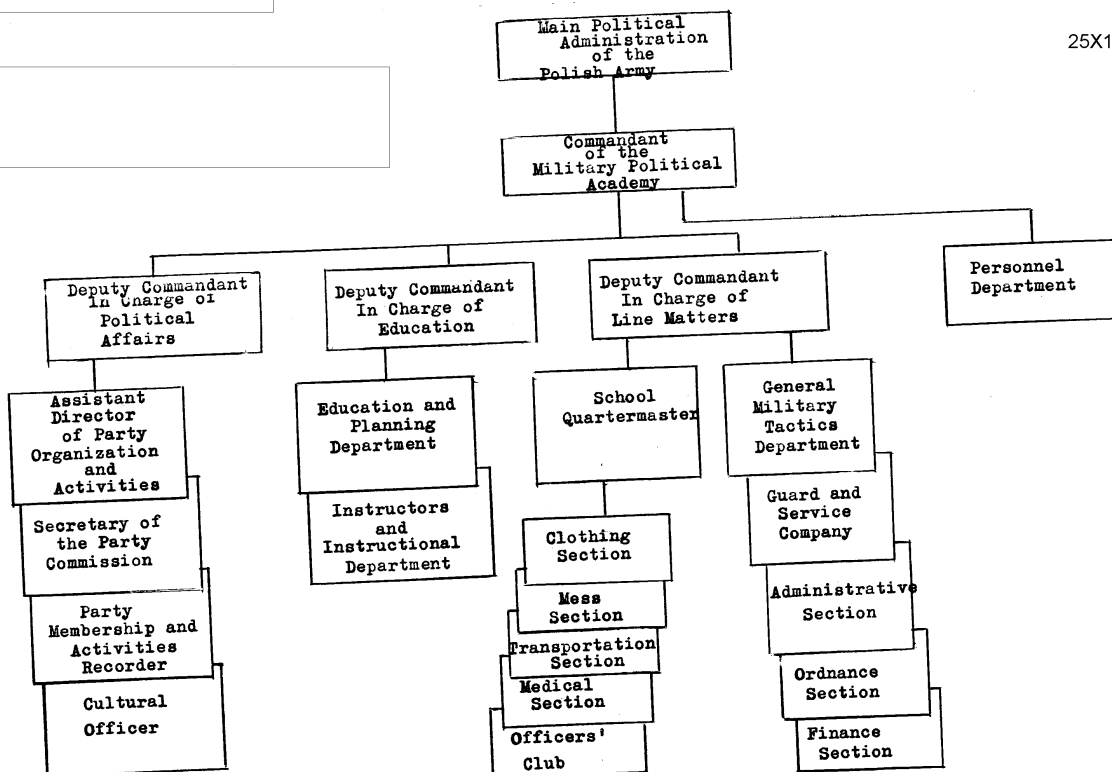
Notes: All stairwells in the building are designated

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Annex D

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE MILITARY POLITICAL ACADEMY IN WARSAW

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